ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

..... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation.....1
Nonagricultural Jobs.....2-4
Hours and Earnings.....5-6
Unemployment Compensation.....7
County Data.....8
Pennsylvania's Labor Markets.....9
Pennsylvania's Service Delivery Areas.....10

HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's civilian labor force surged to a record high in February; however, unemployment also increased as the seasonally adjusted jobless rate rose from 5.2 percent in January to 5.7 percent in February.
- Nonagricultural employment gained 12,200 jobs to a February level of 5,072,500.
- Average weekly earnings and hours worked in manufacturing dropped slightly in January for the second consecutive month.
- Initial claims for unemployment compensation and weeks claimed totals increased in January. The average check amount for January was a record $175.82.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates increased in all sixty-seven counties during January.
- Thirteen of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas had higher unemployment rates in January than one year ago; January data was not available for the other two areas.

ISSUED: MARCH 1990

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.
The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 560-1978	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)826-2538 826-2418	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider	(717)783-3294	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 327-3532	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley	(814)533-2213 533-2207	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron
William Ceriani	(412)565-5350 565-5324 565-5346	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence, Greene
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 871-4765	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

ANNOUNCING

. . . REVISED FIGURES

Each year with the release of January estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Pennsylvania, previously reported data undergo annual revisions. These estimates were obtained from a survey of business establishments conducted each month by the State Dept. of Labor & Industry for the U. S. Department of Labor. Revised estimates reflect adjustments based on more complete counts (benchmarks) of employment reported by employers for the first quarter of 1989.

Beginning with this release the data have been revised to first quarter 1989 benchmarks and are, therefore, not strictly comparable to figures published prior to March 1990.

The nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates also reflect a change to the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes. All data published prior to March 1990 were based on 1972 SIC Codes.

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR FEBRUARY 1990

Pennsylvania's civilian labor force surged to a record high in February and employment increased by 55,000 since January. At the same time, total unemployment also increased 36,000 as the seasonally adjusted jobless rate rose from 5.2 percent in January to 5.7 percent in February.

Data made available through the Current Population Survey of households, by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show February's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,623,000, up 55,000 since January. This gain, combined with earlier losses, resulted in very little over-the-year change, down 2,000 from February 1989. Job creation has slowed considerably from earlier in the economic expansion. Compared to two years ago, employment stands 166,000 higher, and compared to three years ago, a substantial 394,000 higher.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

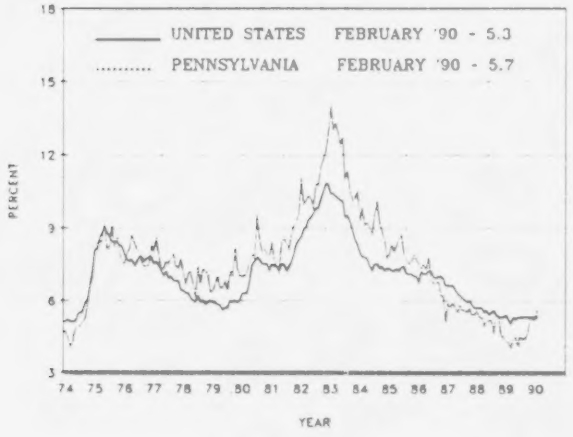

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	FEB. 1990	JAN. 1990	FEB. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM JAN. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,966	5,875	5,878	91	88
Employment	5,623	5,568	5,625	55	-2
Unemployment	343	307	253	36	90
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.7	5.2	4.3	0.5	1.4
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,883	5,860	5,788	23	95
Employment	5,510	5,513	5,506	-3	4
Unemployment	373	348	283	25	90
Rate of Unemployment (%)	6.3	5.9	4.9	0.4	1.4

The statewide labor force moved to a new record high in February at 5,966,000, seasonally adjusted, eclipsing the March 1989 high of 5,952,000. Labor force growth is continuing at a record pace despite the slowdown in job creation. Pennsylvania's labor force participation rate reached an all-time high average of 62.5 percent of the working age population in 1989 as the strong economy attracted many individuals who would otherwise not look for work. Public confidence in the State's economy is still very high as workers continue to enter the labor force in record numbers.

This continued labor force growth is resulting in higher unemployment as job creation fails to keep pace. Of the 91,000 labor force increase, 55,000 were added to employment roles, leaving 36,000 still seeking employment. This increased total unemployment, seasonally adjusted, to 343,000 in February. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment rose to 5.7 percent in February from 5.2 percent in January. The rate has been climbing since September of last year and is now considerably higher than the year-ago rate of 4.3 percent.

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	FEB. 1990 AP/	JAN. 1990 P/	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989	NET CHANGE TO JAN. 1990 FROM: DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5072.5	5060.3	5171.0	5014.5	-110.7	45.8
—GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1272.5	1278.3	1302.2	1287.5	-23.9	-9.2
MINING	26.8	27.0	27.6	27.2	-0.6	-0.2
CONSTRUCTION	212.6	215.3	233.9	209.0	-18.6	6.3
MANUFACTURING	1033.2	1036.0	1040.7	1051.3	-4.7	-15.3
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES		588.4	591.1	604.8	-2.7	-16.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.4	32.4	31.8	-1.0	-0.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		20.5	20.7	21.6	-0.2	-1.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		46.9	47.6	46.9	-0.7	0.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		90.0	89.1	91.9	0.9	-1.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		90.0	90.7	93.4	-0.7	-3.4
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		111.7	111.2	109.4	0.5	2.3
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		83.5	84.8	89.8	-1.3	-6.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		56.0	55.5	58.4	0.5	-2.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		38.1	38.1	40.6	0.0	-2.5
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.3	21.0	21.0	-0.7	-0.7
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	447.5	447.6	449.6	446.5	-2.0	1.1
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		93.2	94.1	91.2	-0.9	2.0
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		28.2	28.4	29.7	-0.2	-1.5
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		78.0	78.2	80.0	-0.2	-2.0
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		40.7	41.0	41.2	-0.3	-0.5
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.9	85.0	83.5	-0.1	1.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		60.5	60.6	58.5	-0.1	2.0
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.5	41.7	41.5	-0.2	0.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.5	9.5	9.7	0.0	-0.2
—SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3798.3	3781.0	3867.3	3726.8	-86.3	54.2
TRANSPORTATION	147.6	148.1	153.2	147.9	-5.1	0.2
PUBLIC UTILITIES	102.3	102.6	103.6	104.6	-1.0	-2.0
COMMUNICATIONS		48.1	48.9	49.9	-0.8	-1.8
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.5	54.7	54.7	-0.2	-0.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	280.7	281.6	282.3	276.9	-0.7	4.7
RETAIL TRADE	882.7	891.8	926.5	884.0	-34.7	7.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		129.4	137.9	129.5	-8.5	-0.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	295.4	295.7	296.9	291.7	-1.2	4.0
FINANCE		143.5	143.1	142.3	0.4	1.2
INSURANCE		113.1	113.8	111.0	-0.7	2.1
REAL ESTATE		39.1	40.0	38.4	-0.9	0.7
SERVICES	1382.1	1366.6	1392.5	1333.9	-25.9	32.7
BUSINESS SERVICES		200.5	204.3	196.2	-3.8	4.3
HEALTH SERVICES		456.2	454.4	441.0	1.8	15.2
–HOSPITALS		248.7	247.4	240.4	1.3	8.3
LEGAL SERVICES		40.5	40.8	39.1	-0.3	1.4
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		148.4	157.6	148.3	-9.2	0.1
SOCIAL SERVICES		98.6	98.4	94.0	0.2	4.6
OTHER SERVICES		422.4	437.0	415.3	-14.6	7.1
GOVERNMENT	707.4	694.6	712.3	687.8	-17.7	6.8
FEDERAL		141.9	143.0	141.9	-1.1	0.0
STATE		149.4	156.2	147.9	-6.8	1.5
LOCAL		403.3	413.1	398.0	-9.8	5.3
—PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.2	-0.5	0.8

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

NON-FARM JOBS GAINED 12,200 IN FEBRUARY

Advance preliminary figures from Pennsylvania's monthly employer survey revealed a February growth of more than 12,000 jobs. This increase brought the total nonfarm count to 5,072,500.

The service producing sector contributed 17,300 jobs. All of the gain occurred in services (+15,500) and government (+12,800), as post secondary education facilities resumed classes following semester breaks. The goods producing sector pared 5,800 from the payrolls. These losses were somewhat equally split between manufacturing and contract construction.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NONFARM JOBS DISPLAYED TYPICAL JANUARY DECLINE

Seasonal layoffs trimmed statewide employment by 110,700 jobs in January. Nevertheless, there were still 45,800 more people employed in Pennsylvania in January 1990 then there were in January 1989. Total nonfarm employment was 5,060,300 in January 1990.

As expected, service producing industries accounted for more than three-fourths of the total jobs lost in January. The retail trade and service industries alone saw a decline of 60,600 jobs. Retail trade jobs declined 34,700 from December as temporary holiday jobs ended.

In contrast to the seasonal downturn, a year-to-year comparison of job totals within the service producing sector showed a growth of 54,200, with job gains reported in every major industry except transportation and public utilities.

The goods producing sector, which includes the major industries of manufacturing, mining, and construction accounted for 1,278,300 jobs in January. This count was 23,900 less than December and 9,200 less than January 1989.

Contract construction declined by 18,600 jobs in January, primarily the result of cold weather. Manufacturing employment dropped 4,700 over the month to 1,036,000 in January. This job loss was less then the typical December-to-January drop.

The January 1990 manufacturing job total was 11,600 higher than the total in January 1987, when it was 1,024,000. Total nonfarm payrolls are more than 291,000 higher than in January 1987.

EMPLOYERS

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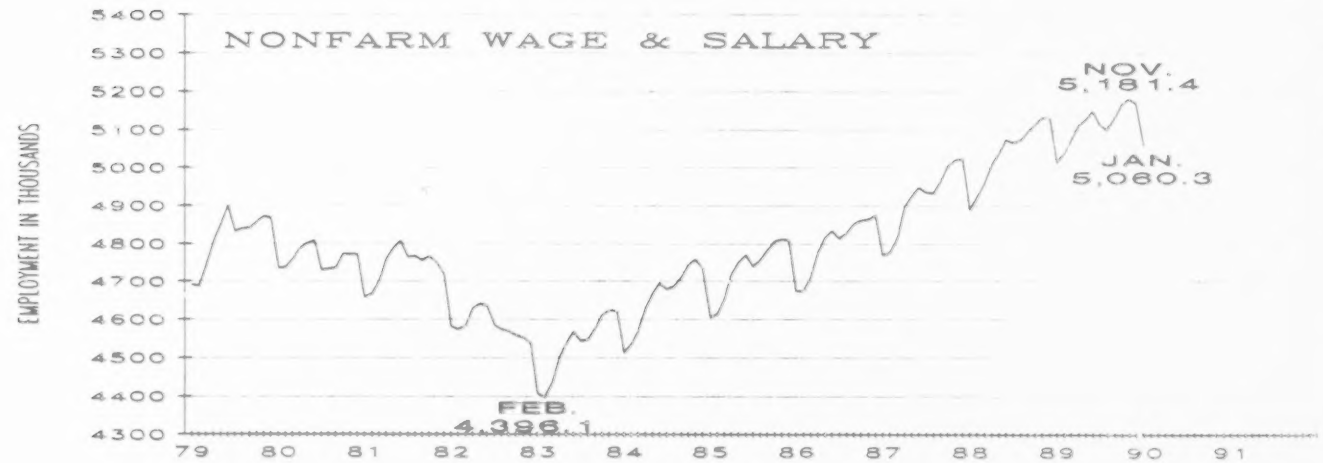
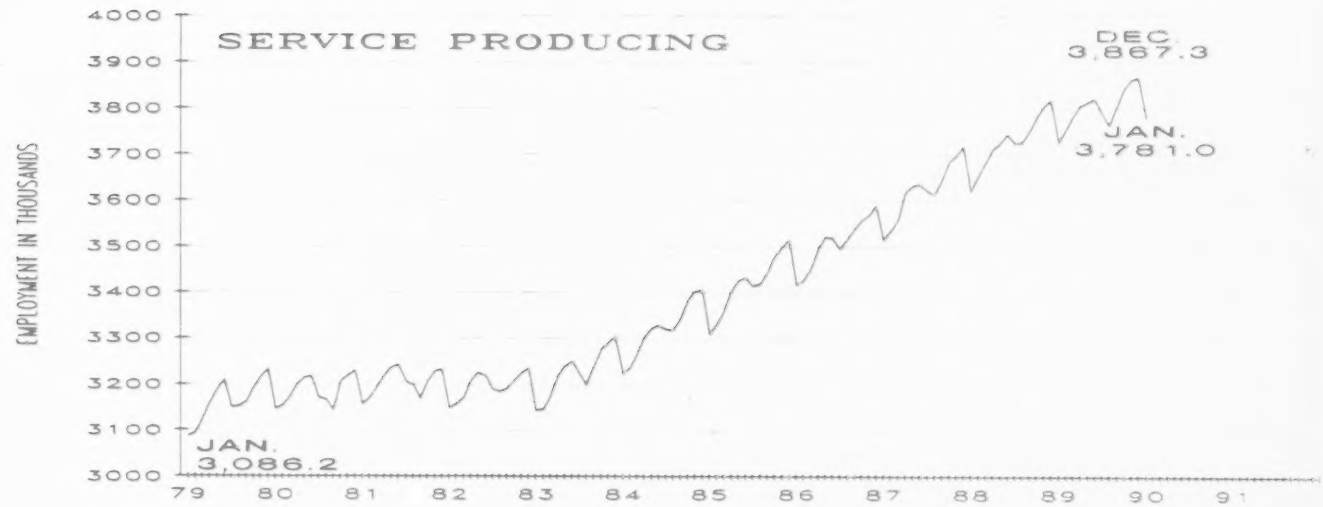
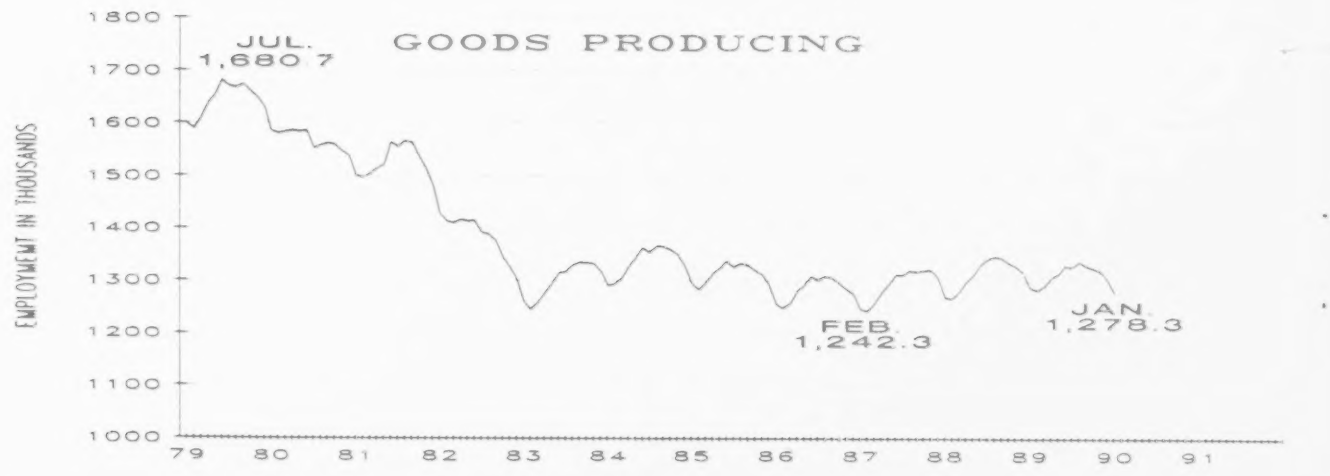
PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN. 1990 P/	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989	JAN. 1990 P/	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989	JAN. 1990 P/	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$656.74	$660.80	$702.19	41.3	41.3	43.0	$15.96	$16.00	$16.33
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	413.42	450.69	442.66	39.6	42.1	43.4	10.44	10.71	10.20
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	441.73	442.27	433.61	40.6	40.8	41.1	10.88	10.84	10.55
DURABLE GOODS	481.86	479.34	474.61	41.9	41.9	42.3	11.50	11.44	11.22
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	357.46	347.24	340.89	39.5	38.2	39.5	9.05	9.09	8.63
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	360.06	362.98	361.15	39.7	39.8	39.6	9.07	9.12	9.12
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	468.29	464.54	472.26	41.7	41.7	42.7	11.23	11.14	11.06
PRIMARY METALS	566.37	562.12	571.83	43.5	42.8	44.5	13.02	12.90	12.85
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	453.42	454.92	459.86	42.1	42.2	42.7	10.77	10.78	10.77
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	519.83	519.60	500.40	43.5	43.3	43.4	11.95	12.00	11.53
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	445.46	451.98	433.84	41.4	42.4	41.2	10.76	10.66	10.53
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	550.94	551.27	525.78	41.3	41.7	41.4	13.34	13.22	12.70
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	457.03	451.54	428.33	41.1	40.9	40.6	11.12	11.04	10.55
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	415.25	437.09	424.69	38.7	40.1	40.6	10.73	10.90	10.46
NONDURABLE GOODS	388.39	394.00	378.02	38.8	39.4	39.5	10.01	10.00	9.57
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	430.54	447.82	424.27	40.2	41.6	40.6	10.71	10.76	10.45
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	266.65	271.83	272.85	42.7	41.0	42.5	6.76	6.63	6.42
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	293.66	292.53	297.47	36.8	37.6	39.4	7.98	7.78	7.55
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	227.14	224.11	228.98	33.7	33.7	35.3	6.74	6.65	6.43
PAPER PRODUCTS	502.11	503.80	481.00	43.7	44.0	43.1	11.49	11.45	11.16
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	436.24	455.31	419.51	38.3	39.8	38.7	11.39	11.44	10.84
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	551.56	568.10	546.56	42.2	43.3	42.7	13.07	13.12	12.80
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	614.79	625.38	624.33	41.4	42.0	42.5	14.85	14.89	14.69
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	407.53	402.41	396.37	41.5	41.4	41.9	9.82	9.72	9.46
LEATHER PRODUCTS	260.75	257.18	256.42	37.9	37.6	38.7	6.88	6.84	6.60
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	560.04	587.02	544.31	39.6	40.3	39.5	13.89	14.07	13.78
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	698.78	698.78	671.53	42.8	42.8	42.8	16.26	16.26	15.69

WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS RECORD ANOTHER SLIGHT DECREASE

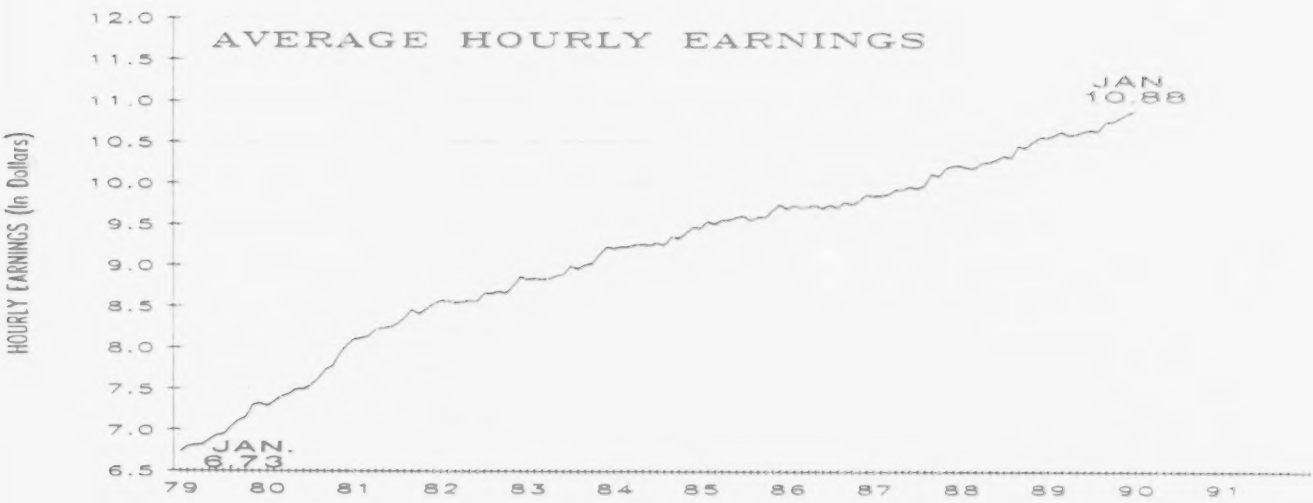
Both the average weekly earnings and the average workweek of Pennsylvania's manufacturing production workers experienced small decreases for the second consecutive month. Average weekly earnings, at $441.73, were down 54 cents from December. This was the net result of a loss of 0.4 of an hour in the average workweek (40.6 hours) and a gain of 4 cents in the average hourly earnings ($10.88). Current weekly earnings are $8.12 higher than those of last January; the net result of a loss of 0.2 of an hour in the workweek and a gain of 33 cents in hourly earnings.

In the durable goods sector, average hours worked remained stable at 41.9 from December to January; down from 42.3 hours last January. Average hourly earnings, at $11.50, were up 6 cents from December; 28 cents from last January.

Miscellaneous manufactures joined lumber and wood products and furniture and fixtures as the only durable goods industries with less than 40 hour workweeks. However, seasonal factors helped to push the average workweek in lumber and wood products up by 1.3 hours to 39.5 hours; the same as last January.

Production workers in the nondurable goods sector earned $5.61 less per week in January than December; the result of a negligible increase of one cent in average hourly earnings and the loss of 0.6 of an hour in the average workweek.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS



MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM DEC. 89	NET CHANGE FROM JAN. 89
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	149,608	141,203	132,682	8,405	16,926
Weeks Claimed	859,744	564,725	720,982	295,019	138,762
...Average Weekly Volume	186,901	134,458	163,860	52,443	23,041
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.9%	2.8%	3.5%	1.1	0.4
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	74,871	38,761	66,852	36,110	8,009
Final Payments	9,908	7,095	8,482	2,813	1,426
Weeks Paid	707,179	487,610	556,480	219,569	150,699
Net Benefit Amount	$124,337,169	$84,058,768	$90,742,543	$40,278,401	$33,594,626
Average Check Amount	$175.82	$172.39	$163.07	$3.43	$12.75

SEASONAL UPTURN IN CLAIMS DURING JANUARY

Initial claims rose by 8,405 or 6 percent in January from a month ago, which is in line with past December to January movements. January was the fourth successive month that the initial claims total increased. January's initial claims total was 16,926 or 13 percent higher than a year ago. Total weeks claimed jumped by 295,019 or two percent from December to January. This January increase was also typical of past trends. There was an increase of 138,762 weeks claimed in January compared to a year ago. Every month from April 1989 through January 1990 posted higher weeks claimed totals than for the same month in the previous year. The disparity in weeks claimed between the current and previous year totaled 622,416 during this 10-month period, an average increase of 62,242 per month. The increase in weeks claimed pushed the insured unemployment rate for January up to 3.9 percent, the highest rate since March 1987.

A 219,569 increase in weeks paid, coupled with a $3.43 increase in the average check amount, lifted the net benefit amount from $84.1 million in December to $124.3 million in January. The average check amount for January was a record $175.82, topping March 1989's $173.04. During January, disbursements from the Trust Fund exceeded income by nearly $100 million which reduced cash reserves in the fund at the end of the month to $1.45 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - JANUARY 1990

Income	$ 24,428,964	Cash Reserves	$ 1,450,109,764
Disbursements	$ 124,325,972	Net Reserves	$ 1,450,109,764

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES INCREASE IN ALL COUNTIES

Unemployment rates increased in all sixty-seven Pennsylvania counties during January. These increases ranged from 0.1 of a percentage point in Fulton County to 3.3 percentage points in Forest County. For the most part, these higher rates conform to normal seasonal patterns. This is reflected by the fact that Pennsylvania's unadjusted unemployment rate increased by a full percentage point to 5.9 percent over the past month, while the seasonally adjusted rate was unchanged. Seasonal cutbacks in construction, trade, services, and agriculture reduced employment.

With the exception of Fulton County which saw its unemployment rate fall 0.6 of a percentage point, all counties in the state had higher unemployment rates in January 1990 than one year earlier. Cameron County, up 4.4 percentage points to 10.9 percent, recorded the largest over-the-year increase. Once again, the county picture mirrors that of the state as a whole. The Pennsylvania unadjusted unemployment rate has increased by 0.9 of a percentage point over the past year.

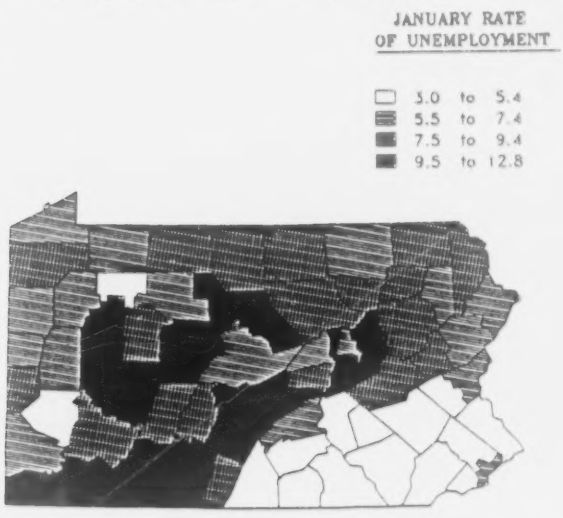


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
JANUARY- 1990

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	3.1	6100
Cumberland	2	3.6	4000
Delaware	3	3.8	11000
Montgomery	4	3.9	15000
Bucks	5	4.4	13100
Lancaster	5	4.4	9600
Franklin	7	4.7	2800
Allegheny	8	4.8	31300
Dauphin	9	5.0	6900
Lebanon	9	5.0	3200
Adams	11	5.1	2000
York	11	5.1	9400
Berks	13	5.3	9500
Lehigh	14	5.4	7900
Northampton	15	5.6	6500
Union	16	5.7	1000
Mercer	17	5.8	2900
Centre	18	5.9	3900
Montour	18	5.9	500
Philadelphia	18	5.9	42900
Pike	21	6.0	700
Monroe	22	6.2	3000
Butler	23	6.4	4800
Bradford	24	6.5	2000
Lawrence	24	6.5	3200
Warren	26	6.7	1500
Washington	26	6.7	6300
Erie	28	6.8	9000
Venango	29	7.0	1700
Lackawanna	30	7.2	7900
Elk	31	7.3	1200
Perry	31	7.3	1600
Sullivan	33	7.5	200
McKean	34	7.6	1600
Westmoreland	34	7.6	13500
Luzerne	36	8.0	13000
Potter	36	8.0	600
Tioga	36	8.0	1500
Lycoming	39	8.1	4900
Crawford	40	8.3	3200
Susquehanna	40	8.3	1600
Fulton	42	8.4	500
Cambria	43	8.7	5600
Wayne	43	8.7	1700
Blair	45	8.8	5300
Snyder	46	8.9	1700
Schuylkill	47	9.1	6800
Wyoming	47	9.1	1200
Beaver	49	9.2	5400
Carbon	50	9.3	2400
Jefferson	50	9.3	1900
Northumberland	52	9.5	4700
Mifflin	53	9.6	2200
Somerset	54	9.7	3200
Columbia	55	9.8	3200
Bedford	56	10.0	2100
Armstrong	57	10.2	3000
Fayette	58	10.7	6400
Greene	58	10.7	1400
Indiana	58	10.7	3800
Cameron	61	10.9	300
Clinton	62	11.0	1700
Clearfield	63	11.6	4100
Clarion	64	11.9	2100
Huntingdon	65	12.1	2400
Juniata	66	12.8	1400
Forest	67	12.9	200

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	JANUARY 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	AND RATE%	DECEMBER 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	AND RATE%	JANUARY 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	AND RATE%
UNITED STATES	6535.0	5.3	6658.0	5.3	6625.0	5.4
PENNSYLVANIA	307.0	5.2	305.0	5.2	255.0	4.3
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ALTOONA MSA	4.4	7.2	4.2	7.0	3.7	6.1
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.8	8.1	4.9	8.2	4.7	7.8
ERIE MSA	8.0	6.0	7.9	5.9	6.6	5.0
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	13.9	4.2	14.1	4.2	10.3	3.1
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.9	5.9	6.1
LANCASTER MSA	8.8	3.9	9.0	4.0	7.0	3.1
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
PITTSBURGH PMSA	49.2	5.0	50.6	5.1	45.2	4.6
READING MSA	8.4	4.7	7.8	4.4	7.0	3.9
SCRANTON–WILKES-BARRE MSA	24.9	6.7	23.4	6.4	19.2	5.3
SHARON MSA	2.6	5.1	2.5	4.9	2.0	3.9
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.6	5.4	3.6	5.5	3.1	4.7
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	4.2	6.9	4.1	6.7	3.2	5.3
YORK MSA	9.6	4.3	10.6	4.7	8.4	3.7

* Preliminary data.
N.A. Not available.

CHANGES IN JANUARY'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RATES VARY AMONG LABOR MARKET AREAS

January's labor force data are not available for the Philadelphia PMSA and the Allentown-Bethlehem MSA. However, of the thirteen major labor market areas for which January data are available, seasonally adjusted rates were up in six areas, down in six areas and unchanged in one. The rates ranged from a low of 3.9 percent in Lancaster MSA to a high of 8.1 percent in Beaver County PMSA.

All thirteen major labor market areas for which data are available had higher unemployment rates than one year ago. It is interesting to note, however, that the relative rankings of the areas by unemployment rate remained the same for both years with the exception of a flip-flop between Pittsburgh PMSA and Sharon MSA in fifth and sixth places.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 3.1 percent for SDA 21 to a high of 9.4 percent for SDA 09. All SDAs had higher rates in January than in December. Rate changes among the SDAs ranged from 0.5 to 2.0 percentage points. These increases correspond to the statewide increase of 1.0 percentage point.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
JANUARY 1990 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	133.3	124.3	9.0	6.8
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	105.2	96.5	8.8	8.3
03	City of Pittsburgh	172.1	163.2	8.9	5.2
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	482.1	459.7	22.4	4.6
05	Beaver	59.2	53.8	5.4	9.2
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	139.4	127.8	11.6	8.3
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	237.3	217.4	19.9	8.4
08	Greene, Washington	106.5	98.8	7.7	7.2
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	105.0	95.2	9.8	9.4
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	204.4	185.3	19.1	9.3
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	233.6	214.9	18.6	8.0
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	85.6	79.0	6.6	7.7
14	Lackawanna	110.1	102.2	7.9	7.2
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	106.8	98.9	7.9	7.4
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	236.1	216.4	19.7	8.4
17	Philadelphia	726.2	683.3	42.9	5.9
18	Bucks	297.9	284.8	13.1	4.4
19	Montgomery	386.9	371.9	15.0	3.9
20	Delaware	288.9	277.9	11.0	3.8
21	Chester	198.5	192.4	6.1	3.1
22	Lehigh, Northampton	263.9	249.4	14.5	5.5
23	Berks	177.8	168.3	9.5	5.3
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	342.9	325.9	17.0	5.0
25	Lancaster	220.6	210.9	9.6	4.4
26	York	183.9	174.4	9.4	5.1
27	Adams, Franklin	98.8	94.0	4.8	4.9
28	Lawrence, Mercer	99.5	93.4	6.1	6.1
29	Montour, Northumberland	58.0	52.7	5.2	9.0
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5860.0	5513.0	348.0	5.9

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.

PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENT

The Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Research and Statistics is releasing the publication OCCUPATIONAL WAGE SURVEY, ERIE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA. This report contains comprehensive average hourly and starting wages for one hundred eight occupations in Erie County. If you wish to obtain a copy of this free publication, complete the address form provided.

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